

Resolution, to ensure that the Congress is kept fully informed regarding this action to support multilateral efforts to restore democracy in Haiti and to protect democracy in our hemisphere.

On September 19, at approximately 9:25 a.m. e.d.t., units under the command of the Commander in Chief, U.S. Atlantic Command, were introduced into Haitian territory, including its territorial waters and airspace. United States Armed Forces participating in the deployment include forces from the U.S. Army's 18th Airborne Corps, including the 10th Mountain Division; U.S. Naval Forces from the U.S. Atlantic Fleet, including the U.S. Second Fleet and U.S. Marine Forces and amphibious ships; U.S. Air Forces, including the 12th Air Force; and various units from U.S. Special Forces.

Air-landed and seaborne U.S. forces successfully secured initial entry points at Port au Prince International Airport and the Port au Prince port facilities. Approximately 1,500 troops were involved in these initial efforts. No resistance was encountered and there were no U.S. casualties. Over the next several days, it is anticipated that U.S. troop strength in Haiti will increase by several thousand in order to ensure the establishment and maintenance of a secure and stable environment.

As to the duration of the mission, our presence in Haiti will not be open-ended. As I indicated on September 18, the coalition will be replaced after a period of months by a U.N. peacekeeping force, the U.N. Mission in Haiti (UNMIH). By that time, the bulk of U.S. forces will have departed. Some U.S. forces will make up a portion of the UNMIH and will be present in Haiti for the duration of the U.N. mission. The entire U.N. mission will withdraw from Haiti after elections are held next year and a new Haitian government takes office in early 1996, consistent with U.N. Security Council Resolution 940.

The military operations I have directed are conducted under U.S. command and control. As I reported to the Congress on September 18, the departure from power of the coup leaders will substantially decrease the likelihood of armed resistance. There has not been armed resistance to the deployment. However, the forces are equipped for combat and ready to accomplish their mission and

to defend themselves, as well as to ensure the safety of U.S. nationals in Haiti.

I have taken these measures to further the national security interests of the United States: to stop the brutal atrocities that threaten tens of thousands of Haitians; to secure our borders; to preserve stability and promote democracy in our hemisphere; and to uphold the reliability of the commitments we make, and the commitments others make to us, including the Governors Island Agreement and the agreement concluded on September 18 in Haiti.

I have ordered this deployment of U.S. Armed Forces pursuant to my constitutional authority to conduct foreign relations and as Commander in Chief and Chief Executive.

Finally, I remain committed to consulting closely with the Congress, and I will continue to keep the Congress fully informed regarding this important deployment of our Armed Forces.

Sincerely,

William J. Clinton

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Albert Gore, Jr., President of the Senate.

**Message to the Congress
Transmitting a Report on Emigration
Policies of the Russian Federation
September 21, 1994**

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby transmit a report concerning the emigration laws and policies of the Russian Federation as required by subsections 402(b) and 409(b) of Title IV of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the "Act"). I have determined that the Russian Federation is in full compliance with the criteria in subsections 402(a) and 409(a) of the Act. As required by Title IV, I will provide the Congress with periodic reports regarding the Russian Federation's compliance with these emigration standards.

William J. Clinton

The White House,
September 21, 1994.

**Memorandum on Emigration
Policies of the Russian Federation**
September 21, 1994

Presidential Determination No. 94-51

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Subject: Presidential Determination Under Subsections 402(a) and 409(a) of the Trade Act of 1974, as Amended—Emigration Policies of the Russian Federation

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by sections 402(a) and 409(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2432(a) and 2439(a) (the “Act”)), I determine the Russian Federation is not in violation of paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subsection 402(a) of the Act, or paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subsection 409(a) of the Act.

You are authorized and directed to publish this determination in the *Federal Register*.

William J. Clinton

**Remarks at a Rhythm and Blues
Concert**
September 22, 1994

Thank you, and please be seated. Well, we’re a little late and a little wet, but I hope that you’re as glad to be here as Hillary and I are glad to have you here. I want to thank Marilyn Bergman and Frances Preston for their leadership in promoting American music and for their help in making this evening possible. In this tent tonight, there are representatives of many creative disciplines, lyricists, composers, authors, photographers, film makers, dramatists, and others. All of you have heightened the way the rest of us experience beauty, pleasure, pain.

I can’t even begin to contemplate a world without the gifts that you have given. I’m also glad you’ve brought some great performers with you. The theme of tonight’s program is “Soul Tree,” a celebration of the roots and reach of American music, soul music, in all of its forms: Blues, Gospel, Jazz, Country, Pop, Rhythm and Blues and Rock N’ Roll. It was all born and bred in America, from Memphis to Motown, from New Orleans to New York.

In Ken Burns’ new PBS series on baseball, Gerald Early, a professor at Washington Uni-

versity, says that 2,000 years from now when people study our civilization, there are only three things America will be remembered for, the Constitution, baseball, and jazz. [Laughter] He says they’re the three most beautifully designed things our culture has produced and the three greatest tributes to American improvisation.

Well, wonderful as it is, and even though I used to teach it, you probably don’t want to hear my lectures on the Constitution tonight, and sadly there is no baseball. So we’re left with music, jazz, rhythm and blues, all the sounds of America’s soul.

Let’s get on with the show. Thank you, and welcome to the White House.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:36 p.m. on the South Lawn at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Marilyn Bergman, president, American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, and Frances Preston, president and chief executive officer, Broadway Music, Inc. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

**Proclamation 6723—Italian-
American Heritage and Culture
Month, 1994**

September 22, 1994

*By the President of the United States
of America*

A Proclamation

Between 1880 and 1914, nearly four million people left the familiar comfort and sweep of Italy to make a new life for themselves and their families in the unknown land of America. Young and old, rich and poor, Italian immigrants saw in the shores of the United States a symbol of hope and opportunity. Many came with little money and few possessions. Many carried only a love of freedom, a belief in hard work, and an abiding faith in the importance of family.

Bound together by a shared heritage and by a common experience as newcomers in a new culture, the Italian-American community drew its strength from within. During work days that often began before dawn and ended well after dusk, Italian Americans re-